

# Converting Colors

YIQ(127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(127.3870, 46.7220,  
-9.7420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A6793B
RGB	166, 121, 59
RGB Percent	65%, 47%, 23%
CMY	0.3490, 0.5255, 0.7684
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.64, 0.35
HSL	35°, 48%, 44%
HSV	35°, 64%, 65%
XYZ	23.3556, 22.0954, 7.1796
YIQ	127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

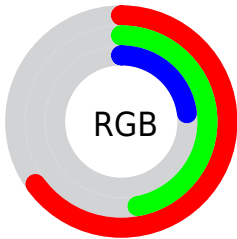
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	137, 166, 59
Decimal	10910011
CIE Lab	54.13, 10.90, 40.11
CIE LCh	54, 41.565, 74.798
Yxy	22.0954, 0.4438, 0.4198
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289100091 (0xFFA6793B)
YUV	127.3870, -33.7148, 33.8636
Hunter-Lab	47.0057, 6.4307, 23.8481

# Details

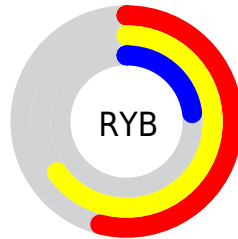
The YIQ color **127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **97.6130, -46.7220, 9.7420**, and the grayscale version is **128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180.9530, 50.9400, -9.0920**, and **76.7670, 42.5960, -12.0600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121.3400, 54.1040, -11.3680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133.4340, 39.3400, -8.1160**.

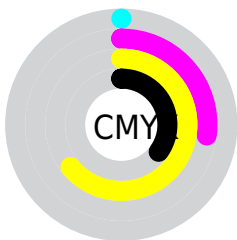
# Distribution



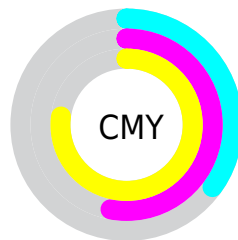
- Red (65%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 127.3870, 46.7220,  
-9.7420

■ 127.3870, 46.7220,  
-9.7420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 101.6040, 44.6130,  
-10.0670

■ 180.9530, 50.9400,  
-9.0920

■ 76.7670, 42.5960,  
-12.0600

■ 209.2090, 53.0950,  
-9.6010

■ 54.4660, 36.3140,  
-8.3420

■ 229.0220, 37.3240,  
-15.6360

■ 34.3650, 26.5930,  
-2.8710

■ 247.4760, 21.1860,  
-20.5260

■ 13.6880, 18.6140,  
4.0700

■ 250.6680, 12.1980,  
-11.8180

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 253.8600, 3.2100,

-3.1100

■ 127.3870, 46.7220,  
-9.7420

■ 127.3870, 46.7220,  
-9.7420

■ 121.3400, 54.1040,  
-11.3680

■ 133.4340, 39.3400,  
-8.1160

■ 115.4070, 61.1650,  
-12.6830

■ 139.3670, 32.2790,  
-6.8010

■ 109.3600, 68.5470,  
-14.3090

■ 145.4140, 24.8970,  
-5.1750

■ 105.9860, 72.5360,  
-15.0160

■ 151.3470, 17.8360,  
-3.8600

■ 157.3940, 10.4540,  
-2.2340

■ 163.4410, 3.0720,  
-0.6080

■ 169.3740, -3.9890,  
0.7070

■ 175.4210,  
-11.3710, 2.3330

■ 181.3540,  
-18.4320, 3.6480

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



129.0270, 57.2640, 8.4640



127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420



124.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420



103.6340, -87.8870, -31.6870



133.3100, 3.2040, 30.0520

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420



97.6130, -46.7220, 9.7420

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



127.4340, -38.6080, 16.8800



127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420



105.5210, -97.3340, -20.1660

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420



107.3970, -56.6630, -35.8870



103.5780, -101.5080, -10.5960



132.4740, 34.9770, 32.4250



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420



121.6370, 4.3150, -28.6530



103.5780, -101.5080, -10.5960



132.5580, -9.3580, 26.4340

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420



201.7600, 18.1110, -3.3370



96.2370, 49.0060, 36.9900



100.5790, 11.3710, -2.3330



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420



156.2850, 73.1320, -14.8040



151.7090, 30.1750, -34.7610



81.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190



94.7340, 64.5580, -13.6020



13.0240, 8.6200, -2.0360



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



97.6130, -46.7220, 9.7420



110.1280, -72.8570, 15.3270



73.2910, -30.1750, 34.7610



78.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



53.2660, -64.5580, 13.6020

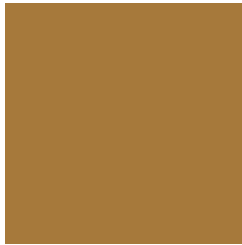


7.5630, -8.8950, 1.5130



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

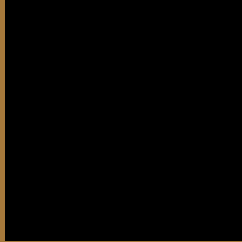
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420.

-9.7420.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420

### Protanopia

126.4340, 30.1720, -18.1800

### Deuteranopia

126.9520, 43.5130, -12.1590



## Tritanopia

132.0690, 31.0830, 14.8830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420

## Protanomaly

126.9510, 36.0860, -15.2260

## Deuteranomaly

126.9630, 44.9800, -11.2120

## Tritanomaly

130.6100, 36.4490, 5.7370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420

## Achromatopsia

127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

127.1620, 16.9190, -3.7610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(166, 121, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 121, 59)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 121, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 121, 59) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(166, 121, 59) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 121, 59) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 121, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 121, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 121, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 121,  
59) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 127.3870, 46.7220, -9.7420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 121, 59) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
121, 59) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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